# 三种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片的栓塞脆弱性分析

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摘 要:气候变化引发的干旱频度和强度严重影响植物生长发育,在全球气候变化背景下,量化植物木质部抗栓塞的能力对评估植物耐旱性尤为重要。为了评价杜鹃品种间的耐旱性及筛选抗旱性强品种,该文以锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'(Rhododendron × pulchrum 'zihe')、西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'(Rhododendron × hybridum 'yangmeihong')、映山红(Rhododendron simsii)3 种灌木杜鹃为材料。利用光学技术构建花瓣和叶片栓塞脆弱性曲线,测定花瓣和叶片解剖结构性状,并分析木质部水力功能和解剖结构性状的相关性。结果表明: (1)锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'、西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'、映山红 3 种杜鹃花瓣的  $P_{12}$ 、 $P_{50}$  和  $P_{88}$  值(分别发生 12%、50%和 88%栓塞时对应的水势值)大于叶片。(2)3 种杜鹃的花瓣和叶片栓塞脆弱性存在一定的变异,花瓣和叶片发生栓塞的快慢不一致,这种变异可能是杂交园艺花卉植物的重要特征。(3)对  $P_{50}$  值与其形态特征相关性分析显示,叶片  $P_{50}$  值与叶片栅栏组织厚度呈负相关,花瓣  $P_{50}$  值与花瓣厚度呈正相关。研究认为,3 种杜鹃花瓣栓塞脆弱性高于叶片,干旱胁迫下植物优先牺牲花瓣从而保护叶片,栓塞脆弱性可能与叶片栅栏组织厚度和花瓣厚度相关。该研究为干旱地区园林杜鹃植物选择和树种配置提供了科学依据,为筛选、培育抗旱性强的杜鹃品种奠定基础。

关键词: 栓塞脆弱性,耐旱性,导管结构,形态结构,光学法

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# Analysis of the embolism vulnerability of petals and leaves in three species of shrub *Rhododendrons*

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Abstract: Climate change has been observed to increase the frequency and intensity of drought, which can adversely affect plant growth and development. Therefore, it is crucial to quantify plant xylem resistance to embolism, particularly in the context of global climate change, to study the process of plant response to drought. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the drought tolerance of Rhododendron cultivars and select those with strong drought resistance by using three species of shrub rhododendrons, namely Rhododendron × pulchrum 'zihe', Rhododendron × hybridum 'yangmeihong' and Rhododendron simsii, as the materials. Optical techniques were used to construct embolism vulnerability curves in petal and leaf tissues and petal and leaf anatomical structural traits were also measured. The correlation between xylem hydraulic function and anatomical structural traits were also analyzed. The results were as follows: (1) The  $P_{12}$ ,  $P_{50}$  and  $P_{88}$  values (water potential values corresponding to the occurrence of 12%, 50% and 88% embolism) of petals in Rhododendron × pulchrum 'zihe', Rhododendron × hybridum 'yangmeihong' and Rhododendron simsii were higher than those of leaves. (2) The embolism vulnerability of petal and leaf tissues varied among the three species, and the speed of petal and leaf embolism occurrence did not coincide, which may be an important characteristic of hybridized horticultural flowering plants. (3) The correlation analysis between  $P_{50}$  values and their morphological characteristics showed that the  $P_{50}$  values of leaves were negatively correlated with leaf palisade tissue thickness, and the  $P_{50}$  values of petals were positively correlated with petal thickness. In conclusion, the study suggests that the petal embolism vulnerability of the three shrubs of *Rhododendron* is higher than that of the leaves, and the plants preferentially sacrifice the petals to protect the leaves under drought stress. Furthermore, the embolism vulnerability may be related to the leaf palisade tissue thickness and petal thickness. Our findings provide a scientific basis for selecting and configuring tree species of Rhododendron plants in arid areas, and lay the foundation for screening and cultivating drought-resistant Rhododendron varieties.

**Key words:** embolism vulnerability, drought tolerance, xylem ducts, morphological structure, optical

世界气象组织在《2021 年全球气候状况》的报告中指出,2020 年全球二氧化碳浓度达到 413.2 mg·kg·l,为工业化前水平的 149%,达到历史新高。全球平均气温比工业化前水平高出约(1.11±0.13)℃,并且未来全球将会持续变暖(罗澜,2022)。全球气候变暖,特别是极端干旱事件的发生频率增加,导致大规模树木死亡和森林退化,严重影响全球森林生态系统结构和功能(Bennett et al., 2015; Duke et al., 2017; Blackman et al., 2019)。据报道,全球干旱导致的灾害占全部自然灾害的 5%,干旱导致的损失约占全部自然灾害损失的 30%(何斌等,2011)。更严重的是,由于人类活动,未来气候变化预计可能加剧全球水文循环,导致很多地区出现更加频繁和严重的干旱事件。根据内聚力-张力学说(Dixon, 1938),蒸腾拉力驱动水分在植物木质部导管中传输,当蒸腾拉力超过木质部内部水柱抗张力强度时,栓塞形成(Tyree & Sperry, 1989),即水分在导管内呈现不连续的传输。木质部栓塞是干旱期间植物存活或者死亡的一个十分重要的决定性因素(Cardoso et al., 2020),因此,可以通过木质部栓塞抗性来评估植物抗旱性。通常情况下,栓塞脆弱性越大,植物越不耐旱;反之

亦然。鉴于此,栓塞脆弱性已经被广泛应用于评价很多物种之间的耐旱性(Brodribb et al., 2016; Hochberg et al., 2017; Sorek et al., 2020; Johnson et al., 2021)。例如,Zhang 等(2017)对桃金娘叶远志(Pologala myrtifolia)、香蕉百香果(Passiflora tarminiana)、豌豆(Pisum sativum)和番茄(Solanum lycopersicum) 4 种不同植物叶片进行栓塞脆弱性研究,比较了4 种植物的抗旱性;Brodribb 等(2016)对桃金娘科(Myrtaceae)、海桐科(Pittosporaceae)、合椿梅科(Cunoniaceae)、菊科(Asteraceae)的被子植物叶片研究表明,叶片水力导度与栓塞形成有关;Han 等(2022)测量了 10 种植物(乔木和灌木)的栓塞抗性和形态指标,比较了它们的抗旱能力。

花是被子植物繁殖、进化和多样性的重要器官(Philip & Regal, 1977; Soltis & Soltis, 2014),延长花期可以使植物吸引更多的传粉者,从而增加繁殖成功率(Rathcke, 2003)。植物花期除了受环境温度、光照等生境因子影响外(Primack, 1985),水分条件也是影响花期的非生物因子之一。当开花期间面临土壤环境水分不足或干旱胁迫时,花瓣组织因缺水而呈现萎蔫,甚至导致花朵掉落。因此,花的生长发育需要大量的水分供给(Roddy & Dawson, 2012)。根据木质部分割理论,树木在干旱期间成本相对较小的器官(如叶)木质部比更昂贵器官(如茎)更脆弱(Tyree & Ewers, 1991)。例如,在水分匮缺下,葡萄叶片器官先脱落,从而保护茎(Charrier et al., 2016);与茎相比,叶片和花瓣在干旱条件下的脆弱性更高(Noif et al., 2015;Zhang & Brodribb, 2017);在水分胁迫期间,与树干相比,顶端新生枝条更容易遭受胁迫(Rood et al., 2000)。

杜鹃花属于杜鹃花科(Ericaceae)、杜鹃花属(Rhododendron)植物,是我国及世界名花之一,广泛分布于世界各地(Sharma et al., 2014)。在中国西南地区(贵州、重庆、云南、四川)分布许多杜鹃资源,对该地区的旅游发展具有重要的作用(如贵州百里杜鹃景区)。近年来,全球气候变暖引发的干旱对植物生存造成严重的威胁。叶片和花瓣作为植物水分交换的末端组织,它们在控制水分散失中发挥重要的作用。以往通过栓塞抗性研究植物耐旱性主要集中在植物茎(Brodribb et al., 2017; Levionnois et al., 2021; Feng et al., 2021)和叶片组织(Brodribb et al., 2016; Skelton et al., 2018; Lechthaler et al., 2019),对花瓣栓塞脆弱性的报告较少(李荣等,2015)。作为观赏花卉资源,育种学家对杜鹃花进行种间杂交并获得了不同花色的园艺观赏品种,这些品种已经在市场上进行推广,因而对杜鹃花品种之间的耐旱性评估极为重要。为此,本研究以锦绣杜鹃(Rhododendron × pulchrum)、西洋杜鹃(Rhododendron × hybridum)、映山红(R. simsii)为研究对象,采用光学技术方法,构建 3种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片栓塞脆弱性曲线并计算  $P_{50}$ 值(木质部发生 50%栓塞时对应的水势值),拟探讨下列问题:(1)比较 3 种灌木杜鹃木质部的栓塞脆弱性差异,评估它们的耐旱性;(2)探究干旱条件下杜鹃花瓣组织是否发生栓塞;(3)分析花瓣和叶片形态性状特征与 $P_{50}$ 之间的关系。以期为干旱地区园林杜鹃植物选择和树种配置提供理论支持,为评估杜鹃

# 1 材料与方法

植物耐旱大小建立抗旱指标体系。

#### 1.1 植物材料

西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'(*Rhododendron* × *hybridum* 'yangmeihong')、锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'(*Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe')、映山红(*R. simsii* )购买于贵州省黔南州惠水县花卉基地(各 15 盆,每盆一株植物),带有花瓣的植株于贵州师范大学植物生理与发育调控重点实验室温室内(光周期 12 h,温度 22 °C,光照强度 350  $\mu$ mol· m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>,相对湿度 60%~70%)培养至部分花朵完全开放(图 1),之后进行实验处理。



图 1 研究使用的 3 种灌木杜鹃

Fig. 1 Three studied species of shrub Rhododendrons

#### 1.2 花瓣和叶片的光学栓塞脆弱性曲线构建

栓塞脆弱性曲线参考 Brodribb 等(2016)的光学技术方法略有修改。将带有叶片和花瓣的枝条剪下(约 10 cm 长),立即插入盛有水的烧杯中吸水至饱和。然后将叶片(枝条顶端往下第 5 片)或花瓣放置在立体显微镜(XTL-6745TJ4-T1000,苏州倍特嘉光电科技有限公司)的载物台上,叶片或者花瓣展开铺平后,用透明胶带固定。在上述温室条件下每隔60 s 捕获一张图像,直到观察叶片或花瓣褐变。另外,采用上述相同的方法剪取其他枝条顶端往下第 5~8 片叶片吸水饱和,在上述温室条件进行自然干旱,采用露点水势仪(WP4-T,Gene Company Limited, USA)每隔 20~60 min 测量一次叶片或花瓣的水势,每个物种测定 3个生物学重复。使用 ImageJ(National Institute of Health, New York, NY, USA)软件中的图像减法来识别和量化栓塞。利用 Weibull 函数[V=(x-100)log(1-x/100)]对水势和栓塞百分比进行拟合,获得栓塞脆弱性曲线(Tomasella et al., 2021)。

#### 1.3 花瓣和叶片形态特征测量

取正常生长叶片(枝条顶端往下第 5~8 片)和花瓣,在主脉中部剪切面积约 0.5 cm×0.5 cm 的组织块,制成石蜡切片,显微镜下拍照,用 ImageJ 图像分析软件测量花瓣和叶片厚度、上表皮厚度、下表皮厚度、叶片栅栏组织厚度、叶片海绵组织厚度(王兆成等,2021)。叶脉密度测定参照 Roddy 等(2013)的方法,用 2%的 NaOH 溶液将花瓣和叶片脱色至透明后置于显微镜下拍照,用 ImageJ 软件测量叶脉密度。叶脉密度=选取范围内叶脉长度之和/选取面积。气孔密度参照宋艳波等方法(宋艳波等,2022),在花瓣和叶片背面涂上薄薄一层透明指甲油,静置 30 min,用镊子轻轻撕取油膜,置于显微镜下观察,记录气孔数量。气孔密度=气孔数量/视野面积。

#### 1.4 木质部导管结构测量

距叶片基部 0.2 cm 处,截取长度约为 0.5 cm 的主脉,参考陆世通等(2021)方法制作 永久装片,并于显微镜下拍照,用 ImageJ 软件测定解剖结构性状,然后通过公式计算相关 参数。

(1) 导管密度(N) =横截面所有导管数量 横截面的面积

- (2) 导管直径 (D) =  $\sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$ , 式中 A 为导管面积;
- (3) 导管内径跨度 (b) =  $\sqrt{\frac{A1+A2}{2}}$ ×4, 其中 A1 和 A2 分别为相邻导管面积;
- (4)  $(t/b)^2$ , 式中, t 为相邻导管间的垂直距离, b 为导管内径跨度。

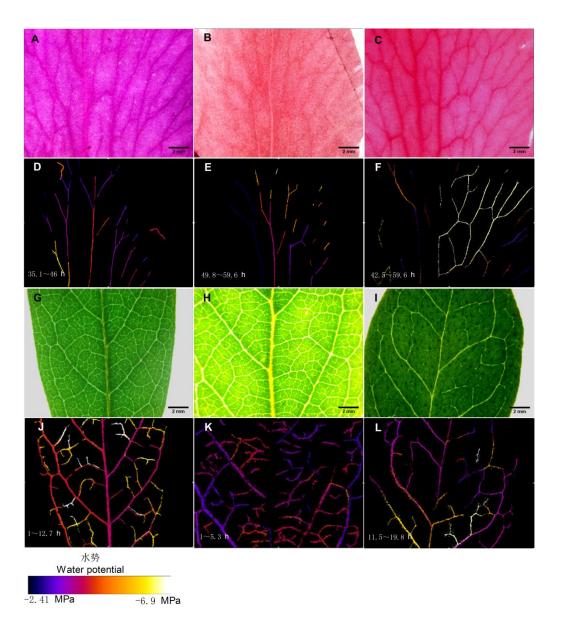
## 1.5 数据处理

所有数据采用 SPSS 25 中单因素方差进行显著性分析(P < 0.05),采用皮尔森相关性分析解剖性状与栓塞抗性之间的相关性。

# 2 结果与分析

#### 2.13种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片光学栓塞脆弱性

利用光学脆弱性方法,可以从时间和空间上观察花瓣和叶片栓塞传播。从栓塞发生时间来看,3种杜鹃栓塞出现均为叶片早于花瓣(图2)。在种内,3种植物花瓣的 $P_{50}$ 值(木质部发生 50%栓塞时对应的水势值)均高于叶片(图3;表1),表明在自然干旱下,花瓣比叶片的栓塞脆弱性高,更容易发生栓塞。在种间,花瓣的 $P_{50}$ 表现为锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'最低,西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'最高;叶片的 $P_{50}$ 则表现为映山红最低,西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'最高(表1)。此外, $P_{12}$ 和 $P_{88}$ 在不同种间也存在类似的变化(P<0.05)(表 1)。

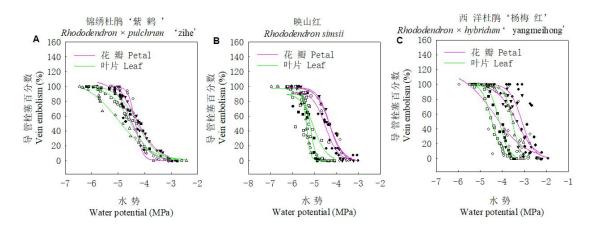


A. 锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'花瓣光学图像; B. 映山红花瓣光学图像; C. 西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'花瓣光学图像; D. 锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'花瓣彩色图谱; E. 映山红花瓣彩色图谱; F. 西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'花瓣彩色图谱; G. 锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'叶片光学图像; H. 映山红叶片光学图像; I. 西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'叶片光学图像; J. 锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'叶片彩色图谱; K. 映山红叶片彩色图谱; L. 西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'叶片彩色图谱。

A. Optical images of *Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe' petal; **B.** Optical images of *Rhododendron simsii* petal; **C.** Optical images of *Rhododendron* × *hybridum* 'yangmeihong' petal; **D.** Petal color atlas of *Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe'; **E.** Petal color atlas of *Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe'; **G.** Optical images of *Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe' leaf; **H.** Optical images of *Rhododendron* × *hybridum* 'yangmeihong'; **G.** Optical images of *Rhododendron* × *hybridum* 'yangmeihong' petal; **J.** Leaf color atlas of *Rhododendron* × *pulchrum* 'zihe'; **K.** Leaf color atlas of *Rhododendron* × *hybridum* 'yangmeihong'.

图 2 自然干旱下 3 种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片的光学图像和彩色图谱

Fig. 2 Optical image and color map of petals and leaves in the three species of shrub *Rhododendron* under natural drought



白色三角形、白色菱形、白色正方形代表叶片的 3 条重复曲线;黑色三角形、黑色菱形、黑色正方形代表 花瓣的 3 条重复曲线。

White triangles, white rhombuses, and white squares represent the three repeating curves of the leaves; Black triangles, black rhombuses, and black squares represent the three repeating curves of the petals.

图 3 3 种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片的光学栓塞脆弱性曲线

Fig. 3 Optical embolization vulnerability curves in three species of shrub *Rhododendron* petals and leaves

表 1 3 种杜鹃花瓣和叶片  $P_{12}$ 、 $P_{50}$  和  $P_{88}$  值

Table 1 P<sub>12</sub>, P<sub>50</sub> and P<sub>88</sub> values of the petals and leaves in three species of shrub Rhododendron

	花瓣			叶片		
抗旱指标	Petal			Leaf		
			西洋杜鹃'杨梅			西洋杜鹃'杨梅
Drought resistance	锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'	映山红	红'	锦绣杜鹃'紫	映山红	红'
indicators	$Rhododendron \ \times$	Rhododendron	Rhododendron	鹤'Rhododendron	Rhododendron	Rhododendron
	pulchrum 'zihe'	simsii	$\times$ hybridum	× pulchrum 'zihe'	simsii	$\times$ hybridum
			'yangmeihong'			'yangmeihong'
P <sub>12</sub> (-MPa)	3.80b	3.78b	2.66a	3.61a	4.87b	3.58a
P <sub>50</sub> (-MPa)	4.41b	4.37ab	3.60a	4.59ab	5.18b	4.04a
P <sub>88</sub> (-MPa)	4.71a	4.90a	4.25a	5.36b	5.52b	4.42a

注:同一组织在不同种间的不同小写字母表示差异显著(P<0.05)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same organization of different species indicate significant differences

(P < 0.05). The same below.

## 2.2 花瓣和叶片形态结构特征

由表 2 可知,3 种杜鹃种间花瓣厚度、上表皮厚度、下表皮厚度存在显著差异 (P<0.05),而脉密度无显著差异 (P>0.05),同时,在花瓣上均没有观察到气孔的分布。另外,3 种杜鹃种间叶片的各种形态结构存在很大差异 (P<0.05)(表 2)。

表 2 3 种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片形态特征

Table 2 Morphological characteristics of petals and leaves in three species of shrub

#### Rhododendrons

			Knououenarons			
		花瓣			叶片	
		Petal			Leaf	
形态结构 Morphological structure	锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤', Rhododendron × pulchrum 'zihe'	映山红 Rhododendron simsii	西洋杜鹃·杨梅 红' Rhododendron × hybridum 'yangmeihong'	锦绣杜鹃 '紫鹤' Rhododendr on × pulchrum 'zihe'	映山红 Rhododend ron simsii	西洋杜鹃'杨梅 红' Rhododendron × hybridum 'yangmeihong'
厚度 Thickness(μm) 上表皮	131.55±7.12b	180.51±32.59b	278.31±7.9a	169.25±13.6 1b	214.55±3.5 5a	154.13±8.63b
上水反 Upper epidermis (μm)	5.34±1.27b	9.60±1.22a	7.95±0.47a	19.50±2.15b	24±0.88a	20.04±1.09ab
下表皮 Lower epidermis (μm)	3.06±0.73b	4.91±0.26a	3.83±0.48ab	10.50±0.84b	13.30±0.51	13.14±0.34a
栅栏组织厚度 Palisade tissue thickness (μm)	_	_	_	62.18±8.15b	94.21±5.39 a	53.46±0.86b
海绵组织厚度 Sponge tissue thickness (µm)	_	_	_	98.30±9.47a	90.51±3.97 ab	71.82±4.06b
气孔密度 Stomatal density (No.cm <sup>-2</sup> )	0	0	0	2.95±0.06a	2.29±0.07b	1.57±0.06c
叶脉密度 Vein density (mm.mm <sup>-2</sup> )	1.04±0.06a	1.20±0.04a	1.20±0.04a	5.04±0.45a	4.77±0.35a	2.66±0.17b

# 2.3 木质部导管结构特征

叶片木质部导管结构性状结果表明,3 种杜鹃种间的导管密度、导管直径、导管内径跨度、管壁厚度存在显著差异(P<0.05),而(t/b) $^2$  无显著差异(P>0.05)(表 3)。 表 3 种灌木杜鹃叶片木质部导管结构特征

Table 3 Structural characteristics of xylem vessel in three species of shrub Rhododendron leaves

		物种		
导管结构 Vessel structure		Species		
	锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'	映山红	西洋杜鹃'杨梅红' Rhododendron × hybridum	
	$Rhododendron \times pulchrum$	Rhododendron		
	'zihe'	simsii	'yangmeihong'	
导管密度				
Vessel density	$23.86\pm2.02a$	$38.17 \pm 1.74b$	46.79±5.85b	
(No.cm <sup>-2</sup> )				

导管直径	13.14±0.28a	11.06±0.26b	10.12±0.29c	
Vessel diameter (µm)	13.1 <del>4</del> ±0.26a	11.00±0.200	10.12±0.29℃	
导管内径跨度				
Conduit wall span	$43.71 \pm 1.71a$	$35.80 \pm 1.01b$	33.97±1.43b	
(µm)				
管壁厚度				
Vessel wall thickness	3.11±0.17a	$2.66 \pm 0.10ab$	$2.64 \pm 0.16b$	
(µm)				
(t/b) <sup>2</sup>	0.005 5±0.000 5a	0.005 9±0.000 3a	$0.0065\pm0.000$ 5a	

## 2.4 花瓣和叶片栓塞脆弱性与形态特征相关性分析

3 种杜鹃花瓣和叶片形态结构与  $P_{50}$  值相关性分析显示,花瓣  $P_{50}$  值与上表皮厚度、下表皮厚度、脉密度无显著相关性 (P>0.05) (图 4),仅与花瓣厚度呈显著正相关性 ( $r^2=0.45$ , P=0.02) (图 4: A)。另外,叶片  $P_{50}$  值与栅栏组织厚度呈显著负相关 ( $r^2=0.45$ , P=0.02) (图 4: D),与其他其他形态结构无显著相关性 (P>0.05) (图 4)。同样,叶片  $P_{50}$  值与叶片木质部导管结构之间也没有显著的相关性 (P>0.05) (图 5)。

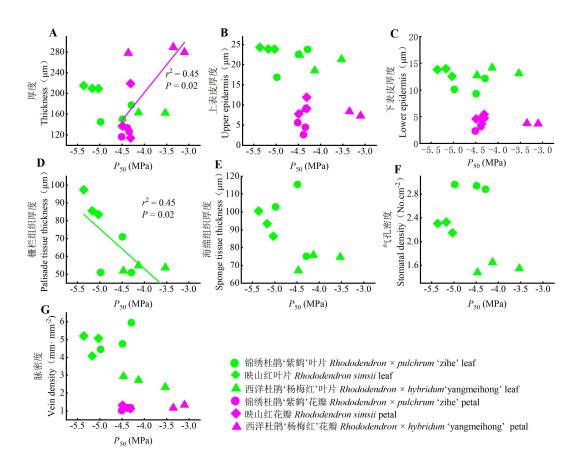


图 4 3 种灌木杜鹃花瓣和叶片 P50 值与形态特征的相关性分析

Fig. 4 Correlation analysis between  $P_{50}$  values and morphological characteristics of petals and leaves in three species of shrub *Rhododendrons* 

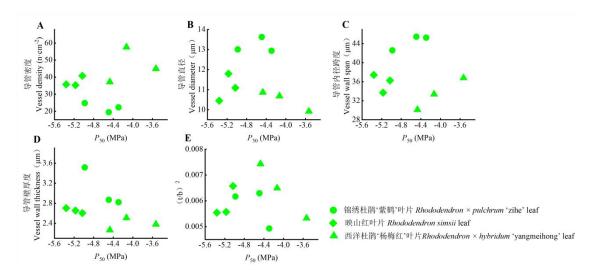


图 5 3 种灌木杜鹃叶片 P50 与叶片木质部导管结构的相关性分析

Fig. 5 Correlation analysis of between  $P_{50}$  values and xylem vessel structure of leaves in three species of shrub *Rhododendrons* 

# 3 讨论与结论

#### 3.1 杜鹃花瓣栓塞脆弱性高于叶片且存在变异

应用光学可视化技术,成功地在杜鹃品种中观察到叶片和花瓣木质部栓塞时空变化,该技术前期已经用于杜鹃植物和其他物种的耐旱性评价(夏英等,2023)。在本研究中,观察到杜鹃花瓣和叶片的栓塞脆弱性在品种之间存在一定的变异,例如,叶片栓塞脆弱性为映山红最弱,而花瓣则是锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'最弱。这与前期 Rodriguez 等(2018)报道的橄榄植物结果不太一致,他们的结果认为栓塞抗性最强的植物个体,根和叶片也表现出较强的栓塞抗性。对于本研究中杜鹃花瓣和叶片的栓塞脆弱性在品种之间存在一定的变异,推测这可能是由于杜鹃品种之间花瓣颜色存在差异,植物花瓣花色呈现与花青素的种类和含量有关(Heursel,1981;陶秀花等,2015),花青素可作为渗透调节剂提高植物抗旱性(Forkmann,1991)。因此,不同颜色的花瓣中,花青素含量的差异可能影响花瓣的抗旱性,因而导致花瓣的栓塞脆弱性出现一定的变异。

本研究的一个重要目标是分析花在木质部脆弱性谱中的地位,特别是水力分割理论。在试验的几种杜鹃中,锦绣杜鹃'紫鹤'、西洋杜鹃'杨梅红'、映山红花瓣的  $P_{12}$ 、 $P_{50}$  和  $P_{88}$  值均大于叶片,这些数据说明杜鹃花瓣比叶片更加脆弱,即在干旱条件下,花瓣组织最容易受到损伤,这与水力分割理论的观点是一致的。表明在水分缺乏时,杜鹃植物可能优先牺牲重要性较小和投资成本较低的花瓣,保护生存和繁殖至关重要的叶片器官(Zimmermann, 1983; Zhang & Brodribb, 2017),这种策略对于多年生的杜鹃植物个体来说,是非常有利于它们的长期生存和繁衍后代。

#### 3.2 杜鹃品种叶片和花瓣栓塞脆弱性与形态结构的关系

导管是输送水分的重要组织,导管特性(如导管长度、导管直径、导管类型、纹孔膜的超微结构等)直接影响木质部栓塞的形成。另外,木质部栓塞脆弱性受到解剖结构(如气孔、叶片组织厚度等)的影响。在本研究中,解剖结构性状与栓塞脆弱性的相关性分析结果表明,杜鹃叶片栅栏组织厚度与 P50 成负相关性,说明杜鹃叶片栅栏组织越厚,抗旱性越强。原因可能是较厚的栅栏组织可防止和缓解水分快速蒸发(潘学军等,2010),从而增强植物的抗旱能力。本研究观察到栓塞脆弱性与木质部导管密度、导管直径、导管内径跨度、导管壁厚、(t/b)<sup>2</sup>等结构之间无相关性。猜测可能是由于干旱诱发栓塞形成与木质部的许多结构有关,

例如木质部汁液组成、导管壁的化学性质、纹孔膜性状、细胞类型等都可能影响木质栓塞(Guillermina et al., 2011; Li et al., 2016; Lens et al., 2022)。当前的研究未涉及到上述相关指标,后期需要开展更多解剖结构特征,分析它们与栓塞脆弱性的关系。

与叶片不同,3种灌木杜鹃花瓣上、下表皮上都没有观察到气孔,因此认为花瓣可能通过角质层进行水分散失。在本研究中,从最初栓塞发生的时间来看,花瓣的栓塞出现的时间较晚于叶片,可能是由于角质层控制水分散失比气孔控制水分散失较慢,可能延缓花瓣中栓塞的形成。本研究结果与 Zhang 和 Brodribb (2017)报到的结果不一致,他们在研究桃金娘叶远志、香蕉百香果、豌豆和番茄花瓣和叶片时发现,这些植物花瓣上观察到气孔分布,栓塞出现时间稍微早于叶片。因此,本研究结果认为杜鹃花瓣上角质层对花瓣木质部栓塞脆弱性有一定的贡献。

在3种灌木杜鹃中,自然干旱下,花瓣和叶片均能发生栓塞,且花瓣栓塞脆弱性强于叶片。另外,花瓣和叶片栓塞脆弱性在3种灌木杜鹃之间存在一定的变异,这种变异可能是杂交园艺花卉植物的重要特征。本研究发现,栓塞脆弱性与叶片栅栏组织厚度呈负相关,和花瓣厚度呈正相关。本研究结果对未来选择耐旱杜鹃物种具有重要意义,为干旱地区造林树种的选择和树种配置提供理论支持。

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